*prymnus),* consists of smaller animals than the Maeropodina* which, however, resemble them in having no ha]lux, but a hair tail. The oesophagus enters the stomach near the pyloric en< of that organ. The caecum, though short, has lateral longitudina bands. The liver has 110 special Spigelian lobe. The canine are always present, being rarely so in Maeropodinae, and ar< usually well developed.

The third sub-family, that of the HYPSIPRYMNODONTIDAE, ii doubtfully referable to the family; it consists of but one genui *Ifypsiprymnodon,* which is in many points more like a Phalange] than a Kangaroo. It has an opposable hallux and a non-hairy but scaly, tail. It has canines in the upper jaw.

Sub-Fam, 1. Maeropodinae.--—The genus *Mc&cropus* include* not only the Kangaroos but also the Wallabies, which are realty

FIGL 66. — Red Kangaroo. *Jtfacropus* rw^

indistinguishable, though they have sometimes been placed in a separate genus *Jfalmaturits.* The genus thus enlarged contains twenty-three species. It may be thus characterised : the

ears
are long, the rhinarium is usually naked, but in JC *gigtawteus*
and others a band of hairs descends to the upper lip; a naked band extends from the ankle to the pads on £he digits,
which is interrupted in *M. ruf^ts* by a baud of **haizs** just in. front
of the digits. The mammae are four. The tail is not bushy,